

56BC

Cicero persuaded the Senate to vote a substantial amount for the payment of Caesar's troops in Gaul.

May 25, 56 BC

Liberators had taken on an anti-Caesarian tint. As Caesar moved further and further into Gaul, an news came of the many dangers that he faced, hope sprang anew in noble breasts, after all, said Cicero there are many ways in which a man may die. If we may believe Caesar, several conspirators

opened negotiations with ARIOVISTUS,
the German leader, for the ~~assassination~~
of Caesar. DOMITIUS, running for the
consulate, announced that if elected
he would at once move for Caesar's
recall - which meant Caesar's immediate
death. Veering with the wind, Cicero
proposed that on May 25, 53 BC, the
Senate should consider the abrogation
of Caesar's land laws.

56 BC

CAELIUS 82BC-48BC

MARCUS CAELIUS RUFUS

Roman politician. He was an intimate friend of Cicero, in whose collected correspondence many of CAELIUS' letters are preserved. In 56 BC

CAELIUS' mistress CLODIA, sister of CLODIUS, accused him of attempting to murder her. He was acquitted by Cicero's defense in one of the better known orations, "PRO CAELIO." In the civil war CAELIUS sided with Julius Caesar.

who made him peregrine praetor in 48 BC.
Later that yr, dissatisfied with Caesar's moderate
measures to clear debts, Caelius and the
tribune MILLO made a suicidal attempt
at revolt in S Italy. Caelius was apparently
acquainted with CATULLUS, who was
probably an earlier lover of CLODIA.

APRIL 56BC

Conference at LUCA (LUCCA)
just inside Caesar's province of Cis-
alpine Gaul. It was arranged
that Pompey and Crassus were to be
Consuls for 55BC and were to get laws
promulgated prolonging Caesar's provincial
Commands for another 5 years (2-28-49BC)
and giving CRASSUS a five-yr term
in Syria and Pompey a 5-yr term

in Spain.

these laws were duly passed

leaders another agreement was reached. Caesar was to be pro-consul in command of Gaul for another 5 yrs after his original five-yr term expired. Pompey & Crassus were to be consuls for 55 BC and after that, each was to have a pro-consulship with military ~~except~~ command, Pompey in Spain and Crassus in Syria.

Just before the election, a good number of Caesar's soldiers were allowed to return on furlough to Rome; their persuasions were effective in securing the desired victory.

56 BC

Cicero believed the way to destroy the triumvirate and restore the Senate's power was to detach Pompey. But Caesar had been keeping his political fences in good shape by spending every winter south of the Alps near the boundary of his province and having conferences there with his political friends. In the spring of 56 BC he held a great conference at Lucca, at which all the leading politicians, including a hundred and 20 senators were present. At a secret meeting of the three

supply the Roman Armies had become burdensome. Moreover, the Gauls were growing increasingly resentful as their chieftains realized that their old independence was fast passing away. They could no longer raid their neighbors, and now they had to pay tribute.

The harvest of 54 BC which was very poor, not only increased the sufferings of the Gauls, but forced Caesar to scatter his legions in many different camps to ensure food for them. One of the camps was attacked by overwhelming forces. Other tribes now rebelled and surrounded the next camp commanded by Quintus Cicero. He held out bravely. A friendly Gaul gave Caesar the news. Caesar arrived just in time just in time to save the besieged, but the spell of Roman invincibility was broken.

Caesar's Gallic Wars

The next winter (56BC/55BC) another German incursion into Gaul which Caesar punished by wholesale slaughter - the Germans could expect no mercy from him. Later in 55BC he made his first expedition to Britain but did not venture far inland. In 54BC he went again, but left after taking hostages and receiving promises of tribute. He was eager for any additions to his war chest.

In 53BC - another Gallic revolt. Requisitions to

56 BC

The Triumvirs met in LUCA in an attempt to solve their differences
Pompey was appointed sole Consul in 52 BC after the death of Crassus

extending Caesar's command for a further
five years; the Senate had already, in
May 56 BC formally granted him the
right to appoint 10 generals and agreed
to take responsibility for paying the
four legions he had raised on his own
initiative

56 BC
~~55 BC~~

After spending the most of the winter in Illyria and northern Italy, in early April Caesar had secret conference first with Crassus at Ravenna and, a few days later, with Pompey at Luca, before returning to Gaul. Pompey and Crassus became consuls in 55 BC and sponsored a law

the TARBELLI, BIGERRIONES, PTIANII,
VOCATES, TARUSATES, ELUSATES, GATES,
AUSCI, GARUNNI, SIBULATES and
COCOSATES. surrendered to Crossus

56 BC

after receiving arms and hostages
Cassius started for the country of the VOCATES
and TARUSATES.

They attacked the enemy's camp from
a weak place. The enemy was
completely surrounded. Of 50,000
men barely a quarter survived.

On receiving news of this battle
most of the AQUITANIAN tribes including

Caesar cut trees down - but
raids came so he withdrew
his troops and wintered
in the villages of AULERCI,
the LEXOVII and other tribes

56 BC

Indecisive campaign against the
Morini

Although summer was nearly over
Caesar marched against the MORINI and
MENAPII. They had remained in arms
and had never sent envoys to sue for
peace

They fought by sorties from the forests

Corcorato and LEXOVII. The young Decimus Brutus was placed in command of the fleet - & sail as soon as possible for VENETIA. Caesar himself marched there with the land forces.

After taking several strongholds (they got on ships & went to others) Caesar saw that all his labour was being wasted. The Roman navy pulled the halcyards from the enemy's boats & then boarded them since they had no oars. Also a dead calm. The battle lasted from 10 o'clock A.M. until sunset. This victory ended the war with the VENETI and all the other maritime tribes.

SABINUS was also successful in his battle

57 BC

DURANT

Caesar sent LABIENUS with some cavalry into the country of the TREVERI, near the Rhine. His orders were to make contact with the Remi and the other Belgic tribes and see that they remained loyal and to stop the Remi from crossing the river in boats. Publicius Crassus + 12 legions cohorts were dispatched to AQUITANIA to prevent dispatch of reinforcements to the Celtic Gauls. Sabinus was sent with 3 legions against the Venelli.

56 B c

CELTS

Renewal of the triumphal;
occupation of Brittany and
Normandy; victory over
the Aquitane

56 BC

Age 44

Caesar, Crassus, Pompey renewed
the triumvirate at LUCA.

Caesar conducted campaign against
the Veneti

and afterwards Pompey was to receive the two
Spain as his provinces, while Crassus would
get Syria. Caesar's command was to be
extended for 5 yrs. And the others would
have 5 yr commands (This Caesar's command
would go until Mar 1, 50 BC). Pompey
was given the privilege of remaining in
Italy and governing his Spanish provinces
through legates.

56 BC

Caesar called a meeting of the 1st Triumvirate in the city of LUCA (now Lucca) in his own province of CISALPINE Gaul. The Triumvirs met secretly, patched up the Triumvirate and made certain decisions.

It was agreed that Pompey and Crassus should be consuls in 55 BC

56 BC

Caesar conquered the tribes
along the Atlantic coast (of France)